

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4349.

號九月六年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

日八十月四年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAD & BLACK, San Francisco. CHINA.—Sutton, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. HEDDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENNESSY & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. H. W. KESWICK, Esq. ED. THOMAS, Esq. A. MEYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, .. EWER CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BRANCH.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th June, 1877, (or Private Sale before the Day of Sale), at 2 p.m.,—

The well-known Tavern called the "STAR TAVERN," situated in Queen's Road West, No. 200, with FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer. Hongkong, May 28, 1877. jell

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th day of June, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, and PROVISIONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 2, 1877. jell

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF ENGLISH AND COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND A SPLENDID GRAND CONCERT PIANO.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th day of June, 1877, at 2 p.m., at No. 5, Chancery Lane,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, Consisting of: English-made Covered Couches and Chairs, Drawing-room Marble-top Centre and Side Tables, Engravings, Curtains.

Dining Table, Whatnots, Side Boards, Chairs, Dinner and Dessert Services, Plated and Glass-ware, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Cheval Glass, &c., &c.

Also, A Grand Concert PIANO, in splendid condition, by COLLARD & COLLARD, late the Property of the "City Hall."

See Catalogues.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 4, 1877. jell

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBANY."

THE above Steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBS & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOBSON & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1876, when new SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Aft Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons. CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigg'd.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 8,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet. Loaded 12½ feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Aft Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howdon's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 30 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter. Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessmer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 9 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturges, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received an Invoice of

COPE, BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOES and CIGARETTES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

COPE'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

COPE'S SMOKING MIXTURE.

COPE'S PEEPERLESS CIGARETTES.

COPE'S BOUQUET CIGARETTES.

COPE'S FAIRY CIGARETTES.

COPE'S FANCY BRILLIANTS.

COPE'S WHIFFS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877. jell

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs M. B. FOSTER & SONS, (CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Messrs BASS & Co.,) are prepared to Supply

ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$8 per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.50 per Case of 6 doz. pints.

The Superior Quality of this BEER is undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently recommend it.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877. jell

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."

TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s OLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STARBUCK & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.

MOUTON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars.

BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jell

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co. China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and MR. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. jell

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

NOTICE.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, May 1, 1877. se1

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.

"Activity," care of this Office. Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above mentioned CLUB, will be held at THE BOAT HOUSE, on MONDAY Next, 11th Instant, at 6 p.m.

DUDDLEY C. TRAVERS, Hon. Secy., V. R. C. Hongkong, June 7, 1877. jell

PIANOS, Etc.

TUNED AND REPAIRED, BY A. HAHN, Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1877. jell

NOTICE.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1869.

In the AMOY COURT of Bankruptcy holden at AMOY, FRIDAY, 1st June, 1877.

In the matter of proceedings for Liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors Instituted by JOHN THOMAS ALBERT ALEXANDER, of Amoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that a First General MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Person has been summoned to be held at the Office of Her Majesty's Consul, Amoy, on the Twentieth Day of June, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon precisely.

GEO. PHILLIPS, Registrar. Dated at Amoy, this, Second day of June, 1877. jell

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the EAST.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 21, 1877. au22

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operative ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

THE "FIFESHIRE."

WITH Reference to the Notice Dated the 1st Instant, purporting to be Signed by ROBERT GREIG, I hereby give Notice that I am the lawfully appointed, and legally constituted Master of the above Vessel, and that I have never been displaced from my command nor done any act rendering myself liable to be so displaced, and that I repudiate and deny the right of the said ROBERT GREIG to give such notice. He, GREIG, is Master of the Ship *Hannah Law*, which does not belong to the same Owners as the *Fifeshire*, and had no authority for publishing such notice. All Debts due in respect of the *Fifeshire* will be duly discharged by me, and I caution the public from being misled by the unauthorized and wholly unwarranted Notice in question, which so far from protecting the Owners of the *Fifeshire* is calculated to prejudice their interests.

Hongkong, 4th day of June, 1877. M. E. NESS, Master of the British Ship *Fifeshire*.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY. The Steamship "EMU," Captain F. BLANCO, will be dispatched for the above Port on or about the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to FOOK MOW LOONG & Co. Hongkong, June 4, 1877. jell

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer "MACREGOR," Captain NEWELL, will be dispatched for the above Port on TUESDAY Next, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON. Hongkong, June 8, 1877. jell

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

The German Steamship "FERONIA," Captain STULTZ, Master, will be dispatched as above on or about the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. *Feronia*. Hongkong, June 4, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Comdt. DE GIRARD, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY," Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

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INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARRBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

INSURANCES.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAKES 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.55.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Fing Firm.

CHAU SING LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.

WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.

FONG SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.

PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M., 14th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton,

Also,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KASHGAR, Captain BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 P.M. of the 18th Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Office No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the 1st June next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kim. Blanche Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SABBOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

187, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND £240,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDEMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. RITZEL. One Volume 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. RITZEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to H. I. E. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China. Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome. Enamel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.) PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents); \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY BARR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as to Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARNOLD has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAR JAC, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Ohl Hing Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Wan, Tung Wen Shan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Ohn Cheong Hong; Mook Kek Street.

Poochow.—Mr. Yu Ohing Cheong, Foo chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ohing Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yee Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chiu Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sang Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Yokohama.—Yee Shun Hong.

Singapore.—Woh Shun Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Koo Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to distribute the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW"

No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

Chinese Natural History.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224).

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shuo Wen.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.

Notes and Queries.

The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.

The Shau of the King of Ch'u.

Tonio Solis Notation in China.

Rats a Delicacy.

Domestic Torture.

Do. Do.

Zeop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

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LOG BOOKS,

WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Bank of China).

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Maritime and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible.

Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), or as also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, 16-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The letters on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction

Intimations.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
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 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
 which he regretted had been sworn to.
 Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than
 Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
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Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
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Diseases in which it is found eminently
 useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
 Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
 cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
 Davenport that he had received informa-
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 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
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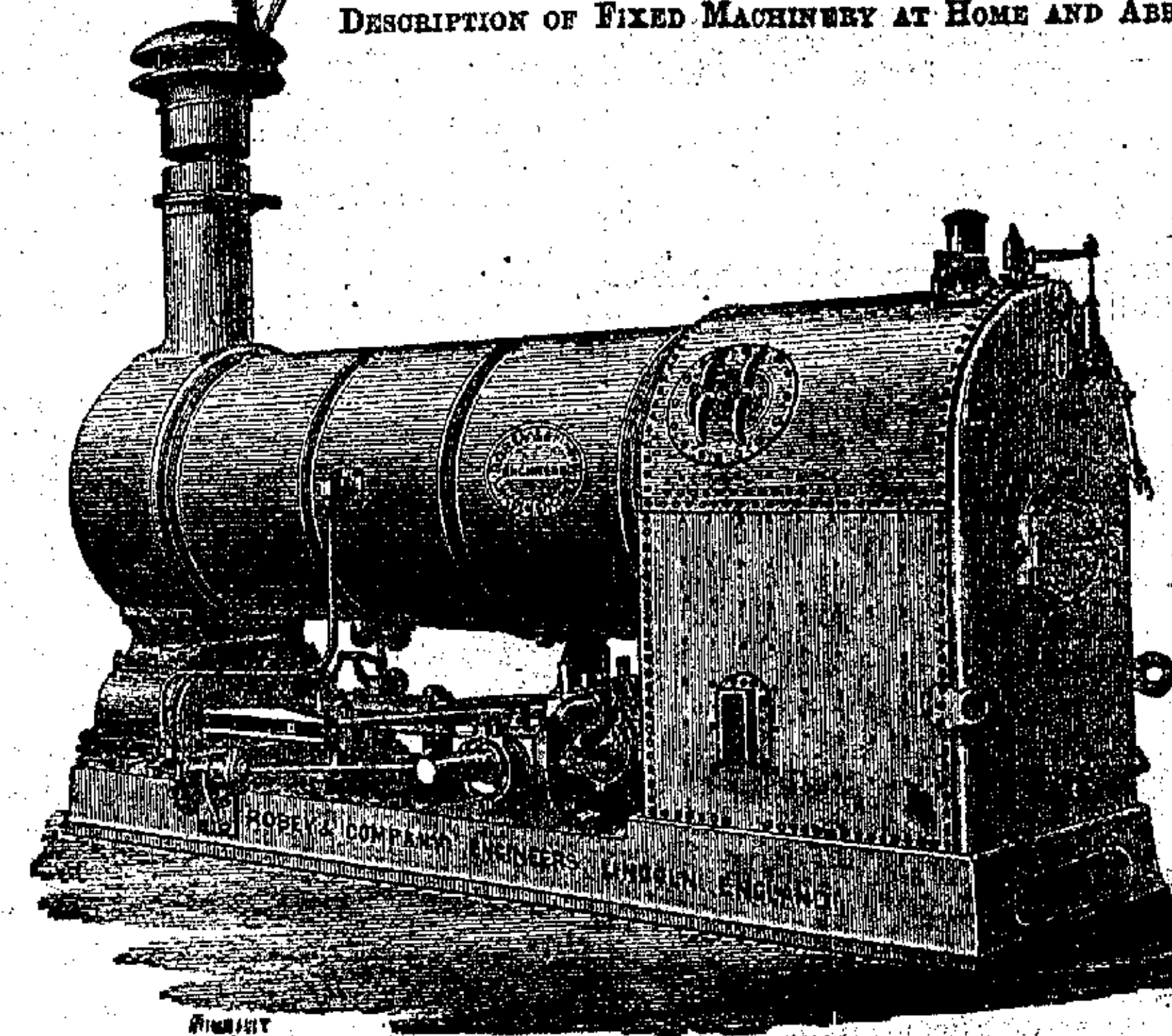
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 7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

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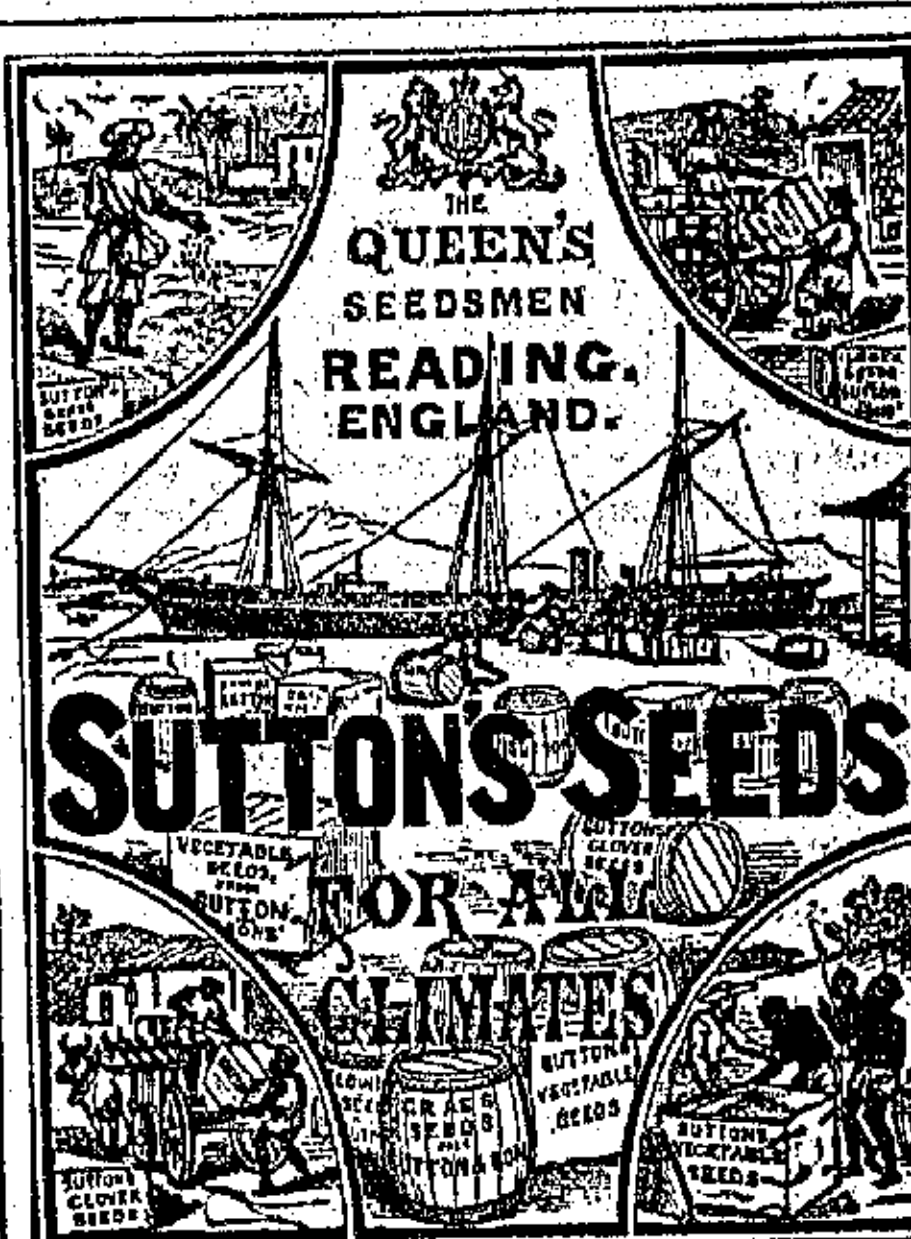
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Mr. Andrew Wind,
 NEWS AGENT, &c.

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(OZONE OXYGEN)
 The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
 liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
 Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by
 the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
 fession to be unequalled for its power in replenish-
 ing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
 all the essential constituents of the blood and
 nerve substance, and for developing all the power
 and functions of the system to the highest degree,
 and as a specific, counteracting all the
 known therapeutic agents of the present day for
 the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
 Debility, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
 Heart, Dyspepsia, Stomachic, Hypochondria,
 Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
 tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
 ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
 Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
 paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
 Consumption (in its first stages only), Irritability,
 Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood,
 Memory, Nervous Pains, Fatigue, Premature
 Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
 arising from whatever cause. The action of
 the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
 creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
 energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
 and flesh generating agent, entirely overcoming
 and marvellous medicine for renovating impaired
 broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
 the functions of assimilation to such a degree,

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"EMERALDA,"
Capt. THEAID, will be de-
parted for the above Port
TO-MORROW, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je10

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

Calcutta.
The Steamship
"ARIZONA,"
Capt. SCOTT, will leave for
the above ports on SATUR-
DAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. KIDDER, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je10

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

Calcutta.
The Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Capt. DE SMIDT, will leave
for the above ports on SATUR-
DAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je10

FOR SHANGHAI.

The German Steamship
"ALTONA,"
Müller, Master, shortly ex-
pected from Singapore, will
depart for Shanghai as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamship
"PASIG,"
Yzaola, Master, will have
immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUERZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND
CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AMAZON*, Commandant MONTMAYE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 22nd June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DE FOUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je23

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ROMANA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
TULIOCHOUH, British 10-m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wieler & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Steig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Vesta, German barque, Captain H. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.
HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith.—Order.
FERNANDA, German barque, Captain Schreier.—Melchers & Co.
BARBARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor.—McEwen, Fritche & Co.
HIBERNIA, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch.—Landstein & Co.
ECHO, British barque, Captain Tozer.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BOY, HENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn.—Yogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 395, E. Thebaud, Manila June 6, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.
June 9, *Robt. Henderson*, British barque, 558, John J. Gunn, Barry Port (S.W.) Feb. 4, Coal.—VOGEL, Hagedorn & Co.
June 9, *Mayenne*, Annamite gun-boat, M. Letreire, Lourive (Annam) June 5.
June 9, *Trevelan Family*, British scho., 198, R. Brown, Saigon June 2, Salt and Rice.—CHINESE.
June 9, *Pasig*, Spanish steamer, 106, Yanzviolet, Manila June 6, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.
June 9, *Norna*, British steamer, 606, A. G. Walker, Swatow June 8, General.—KWOK ACHONG.
June 9, *Yesso*, British steamer, 559, Ashton, Foochow June 6, Amoy 7, and Swatow 8, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIX & Co.
June 9, *J. D. Peters*, American barque, 1085, Ernest Lane, Cardiff Feb. 8, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
June 9, *Antioch*, American barque, 986, H. J. Hemmingsway, Manila May 30, Ballast.—RUSSELL & Co.
June 9, *State of Louisiana*, British steamer, 1216, D. Johnston, Saigon June 5, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 8, *Glenlyle*, for Shanghai.
9, *Caura*, for Manila.
9, *Gammar*, for Foochow.
9, *Della*, for Foochow.
9, *Ava*, for Marseilles, &c.
9, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.
9, *Presio*, for Macao.
9, *Sun Kee*, for Canton.
9, *Adela*, for Keelung.
9, *Chiao*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Carrietta, for London.
Bertha, for Cochin (Cochin China).
Namoa, for Swatow, &c.
Nevaly, for Melbourne and Sydney.
Fernanda, for Newchwang.
Emeralda, for Amoy.
Hannah & Mary, for Falmouth.
Christian, for Chefoo.
Aline, for Keelung.
Pernambuco, for Saigon.
Hope, for Kobe.
Western Chief, for Manila.
Lydia, for Foochow.
Chamron Kamreid, for Bangkok.
Auguste, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Emeralda*, from Manila, Messrs F. de Pola and F. Pelago, and 846 Chinese deck.
Per *Yesso*, from Coast Ports, Captain Vincent, Mr North, 1 European and 60 Chinese deck.
Per *Pasig*, from Manila, one European and Sundry Chinese.
Per *Norna*, from Swatow, 400 Chinese.
Per *State of Louisiana*, from Saigon, 19 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ava*, for Saigon, Revd. Pugnet; for Galle, Mr E. D. Jones; for Marseilles, Revd. Mercusot, Messrs Balton, Bruce, Abeno, dos Neves, Coglian, Van McVed, Aline, and brother, and *Nevaly*. From Shanghai: for Saigon, Mr A. Spooner; for Marseilles, Revd. Mr and Mrs Stolt, and Mr H. Krauss.
Per *Glenlyle*, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans and 80 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans and 80 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Bertha*, for Cochin, 1 Chinese.
Per *Namoa*, for Coast Ports, 3 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.
Per *Fernanda*, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese.
Per *Emeralda*, for Amoy, 360 Chinese.
Per *Chamron Kamreid*, for Bangkok, 2 Chinese.
Per *Auguste*, for Newchwang, 2 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports: First part variable breezes, latter part moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather. The American barque *J. D. Peters* reports: Light winds the entire passage. The British steamer *Norna* reports: Variable winds from the South and S.W., and fine weather throughout. The British steamer *State of Louisiana* reports: Leaving Cape St. James had N.E. winds for 24 hours, then moderate S.E. and southerly winds with fine clear weather and smooth water. Passed several steamers bound South.

The British steamer *Yesso* reports: Moderate monsoon and overcast and showery. In Foochow:—*Stra. Ajac*, *Glenlyle*, *Viking*, *Fleur de Lys*, *Penguin*, *Bowen* and *Killarney*. S. S. *Benary* left on 3rd June. In Swatow:—*Stra. Foochow*, *Yangtze*, *Hwai Yuen*, *Hochung*, *Howsang*, *Feronia*, E. M. S. *Nassau*, and U. S. S. *Ashuelot*. Passed E. M. S. *Hornet* bound into Swatow.

The British barque *Robt. Henderson* reports: Sailed from Oddy Roads 4th Feb. and had strong Westerly gales in Channel, which was not cleared until 18th Feb. Then moderate N.E. trades to 5.30 N. and from there to the Equator calm and heavy rain. Crossed the Equator 16th March and had light variable S.E. trades. Passed Meridian of Cape 17th April, had strong North-easterly and N.E. gales with a high sea to St. Paul's which was sighted 3rd May, found the S.E. trades far to the Eastward and passed Anjer 21st May. Through the Java and China seas had light Southerly winds and calm. Spoke no vessels during the passage, but saw a wreck on Tower's Island to the Eastward of Java Head, her mizen-mast standing, and also her bowsprit and jibboom with gear hanging about it.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA.—
Per *ARIZONA* and *JAPAN*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—
The Contrast Packet *JAPAN*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 2.15 p.m.
The Mails will be closed at 2.30 p.m.
Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je15

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close—

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contrast Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 15th June.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 16th June.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. je16

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet *BELGIO* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—
2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m., Post Office closes for Japan or the United States; only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until
2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.
Hongkong, May 31, 1877. je19

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contrast Packet *AMAZONE*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 22nd instant.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 23rd instant.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, to
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je25

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Ava*, sailed 9th June, 1877:—
For Canton, 365 bales Silk, 22 bales Woollen, 182 bales Cocoons, 19 cases Silks, 890 boxes Tea, and 410 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 352 bales Silk, 18 cases Silks, 10 cases Pongees, 81 bales Tobacco, 2,259 half chests and 13,756 boxes Tea, and 221 pkgs. Sundries.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 12.—
4 p.m.—*MacGregor* leaves for Saigon.
WEDNESDAY, June 13.—
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store. *Feronia* leaves for London and Hamburg on or about this date.

FRIDAY, June 15.—
Noon.—Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
3 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 5, Chancery Lane.

SATURDAY, June 16.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 5, Chancery Lane.
3 p.m.—Argyll leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

TUESDAY, June 19.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, June 23.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c. At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Founding House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Emeralda* leaves for Amoy. *Emy* leaves for Amoy on or about this date.

Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je15

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Sale of Goodwill, Furniture, Fixtures, Liquors, &c., of the "Star Tavern."

Meeting.

5 p.m.—Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club at the Boat House.

Shipping.

Goods per *Glenlyle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

DEATH.

At Restalrig House, Swatow, on 4th Inst., KATE ETHEL, youngest Daughter of T. W. Richardson.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor, has doubtless by this time arrived at the conclusion that the community of Hongkong are exceedingly tender upon questions affecting the general welfare of the Colony, and, withal, rather conservative in regard to local laws and institutions. Up to the present moment, Mr. Hennessy, so far as we are aware, has taken no actual steps, upon any matters of public interest, that are deserving of much attention, excepting his interference with a sentence of the Chief Justice by placing his veto on the flogging ordered for a Chinaman, who had committed a burglary, with dastardly violence, shortly after being released from prison for a previous offence. There have been reports, more or less vague, of what His Excellency intends doing—the abolition of the night pass system, and important reforms at the Central School, for instance; while His Excellency is also said to have made certain remarks in the Gaol respecting the administration of justice in the Colony, which, if they were used under the circumstances, were most assuredly indiscreet. We now further hear that the Governor has expressed himself unable to support the scheme for the extension of the leases at Kowloon. With the exception referred to, however, all these matters are but reported intentions, and not acts, and His Excellency may be inclined to complain that his administration is being judged rather upon its shadows than its substantial appearances. This, no doubt, forms a just ground of complaint in one sense, still if the comparative uselessness of discussing the pros and cons of questions of this sort after they have been decided on by the Government be considered, it will be seen that the community and the press act by no means unwisely in discussing matters of public moment in which the Government is said to be merely contemplating action. The first practical indication we generally have of any legislation initiated by the Government is the introduction of a Bill, embodying its principles, into the Legislative Council, and every one knows there is far less difficulty in convincing any Government or party of the undesirability of a measure before it is drawn, than subsequently. Once legislation is taken in hand on any subject, its promoters become, to a greater or less extent, pledged to it and deaf to any arguments but those in its favour. In the present case the discussion of the various changes said to be contemplated at Government House must be of considerable service to Mr. Hennessy, whether these changes are really intended to be carried out or not, inasmuch as it will place him en rapport with the views and opinions of the community on these particular subjects, and the arguments and circumstances governing them. We believe it has been, and still is, the desire of the community to extend to Mr. Hennessy the great popularity and public esteem enjoyed by his predecessor, and no one can say of Sir Arthur Kennedy that his duties as Governor of this Colony were not performed with ability, and with justice to the native as well as to the foreign population. The Chinese were probably the most demonstrative section of the community in their regard and esteem for Sir Arthur Kennedy at his departure; his justice and mercy were extolled in the most eloquent and appreciative of Chinese phrases, while, to crown all, they presented him with a marvellous umbrella, such as is only given to exceptionally honoured officials under exceptional circumstances. And yet, forsooth, rumour are now a-flying

about of "crying inequalities and class legislation" that prevailed during the administration of the "good Sir Arthur." In regard to this question of class legislation, by the way, supposing we were ready to abolish night passes and place the natives in all matters on an equality with ourselves before the law, would the Chinese be prepared to conform to the English enactments forbidding bigamy and many other offences, which would not be tolerated at Home? If the Chinese wish to be governed by exactly the same laws as foreigners, they must at least be prepared to submit to the same legislation as ourselves.

The fact that Mr. Hennessy has prevented a sentence of flogging from being carried out leaves little doubt that His Excellency is opposed to that system of punishment, and renders it extremely probable that an ordinance for its abolition will be shortly introduced into the Legislative Council. We believe it would be a mistake to abolish flogging here or in any other country. We believe that flogging is the true punishment for hardened and brutal offenders. There can be no doubt as to its deterrent power, and the only strong objection that seems to be urged against it is that it is degrading. It is said to have failed in the army—a circumstance that may be accounted for by one or two special reasons. When the soldier is flogged the stigma of the occurrence clings to him as long as he remains in the army; when the civilian is flogged, on the other hand, he has but to remove to fresh fields and pastures new and he becomes one of the most respectable and spotless members of the community. Our present system of constantly sending incorrigible offenders to prison simply amounts to this, that the Government takes care of and provides for the men, who of all others, are the least worthy of receiving gratuitous board and lodging. We would not have offenders flogged indiscriminately, but instead of maintaining hardened and brutal criminals for long terms of years at the expense of honest and respectable people, we would substitute more frequently than is done at present the lash for imprisonment, believing that the results would not only be advantageous to the community generally, but to the offenders themselves.

Lo Ying Kwong, a carpenter, was charged with assaulting one Ho Chui Fu, an inmate of a house of ill-fame by throwing a brick at her which injured her leg. The defendant was sent to 14 days' hard labour, and to give security in \$25 for three months to be of good behaviour.

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ment that I shall write about, because the Chinese here are numerically preponderant and it is only natural that legislation should be more directed towards them than towards any other section of the Hongkong community. Having promised that I shall proceed to view the Night Pass Ordinance, it is undoubtedly a piece of class legislation, but it has been in force in the Colony for twenty years now and has been found to contribute much to the safety of the Colony. On the theory that no class legislation is desirable, it ought to be abolished, but in practice it should be maintained, and I personally, would be very sorry to see the night pass system done away with; but by all means let the carriage of lights in addition to the pass be at once rescinded. His Excellency the Governor has power to do this under Ordinance 14 of 1870 without the necessity of having it repealed by a special ordinance. He has simply to publish an Order in Council in the Government Gazette. The carriage of lights does not add one iota to the security of the place, nor does it help the Police a bit in the detection of criminals. On the contrary, a light in the hands of a thief is likely to throw the Policeman off his guard. The enforcement of this provision is, therefore, only to make the operation of a piece of useful class legislation as irksome to the Chinese as possible. Were there any benefit to be derived from the carriage of lights, I should be the last to advocate its abolition, notwithstanding the inconvenience it might cause to me personally. But there are other class legislations which may be fairly done away with. My proposition is, keep those that are useful and repeal those that are harsh or unbeneficial.

As to class punishments, I think few provisions in the Ordinance book can be more unjust than the following section (No. 25) in Ordinance No. 10 of 1844:—"In lieu of the whole or any part of any penalty provided by any law, statute or ordinance whatsoever, it shall be lawful for the Court or Justice, before whom the matter shall be adjudicated, upon sentence any offender, being a native of China, or a native of Hongkong of Chinese origin, to undergo such punishment, in conformity with the usages of China, as he has hitherto been usually inflicted on natives of China, committing offences in this Colony." This provision has given rise, I suppose, to the present practice of posting a placard on the backs of offenders while exposed in stocks, in which the names of the parties exposed and the offences of which they have been convicted are given in large conspicuous letters. The same practice is adopted with regard to men sentenced to be publicly flogged, each of whom is made to walk through the streets to the whipping post with a similar placard on his back, the object being I suppose to put him to greater ignominy, as if flogging itself was not sufficiently degrading. Now a man thus shamed will care for nothing in future; his character is blasted for life, and he has no desire to reform. When punishment is carried beyond a certain point it comes to possess a character of vindictiveness, but the object of punishment is not to be vindictive but to be deterrent. Now exposure in the stocks, or the placarding of an offender, the practice of which this provision has given rise to, does not carry with it the slightest deterrent effect beyond holding him to shame before the public, and as I have pointed out before, this exposure to ignominy will not only fail to have the deterrent effect intended, but will cause the man to become more refractory, while carrying with it the character of being vindictive.

In my last letter I had referred to Section 8 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1867, and I must revert to it for the purpose of elucidating the subject I am writing about at present—class legislation, with its consequent class punishment. The Section reads thus:—"Every person who is required by the Superintendent of Police to co-operate with any Fire Brigade, whether consisting of volunteers or not, so that the same be approved by His Excellency, or in the working of Fire Engines, or in the suppression of fire, shall be bound to obey such requisition under the penalty, for every case of disobedience, of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by any Justice or Justices of the Peace, (or if such Justice shall think fit and the offender shall be a Chinaman) of not more than fifteen dollars nor less than five blows." Now, why should Chinamen alone be singled out for castigation in this manner? Is it to be thought that he does not possess sense and sensibilities in the same way like another human being? At first I thought this obnoxious law, from the fact of its gross injustice, had been repealed, but on further research into the Ordinances, I find it had been perpetuated by the new Fire Brigade Ordinance, No. 4 of 1868, Section 7. The presence of such an unjust clause contaminates the Ordinance book, and the retention of it until the present year of our grace, the present age of enlightenment, does not speak well for the English nation, which is a nation renowned for the liberality and justice of its administration. What ever the necessity might have been for such class distinctions of race twenty years ago, that necessity no longer exists now, and this even the most anti-Chinese-minded will, I am sure, readily admit.

Passing over several minor points of class legislation to be met with in the Ordinances, such as the Ordinance of Chinese to security for twelve months (Section 21 Ordinance, 8 of 1868), and the way method by which he can be deported out of the Colony, I shall refer myself particularly to Ordinance No. 7 of 1866, the Registration Ordinance. This is decidedly the worst of all class legislation. The whole Ordinance is directed against the Chinese, though the foreigners are incidentally drawn into the operations of its provisions, but it is only because of their connection with the Chinese. For instance, the foreigner may be fined for his engaging a Chinese domestic who is not provided with a registration ticket, or the non-registration of his tenements when they are let to Chinamen; but this is all because he chooses to engage a Chinese servant or let his premises to a Chinaman, and if he deals with a foreigner or other Asiatic, he is exempt from the provisions.

This Ordinance is divided into two branches, viz. the registration of Chinese servants when engaged by foreigners, and the registration by Chinese householders of their houses. I say this is the worst of all the class enactments, because, as apart from the very serious consequences and great injustice of its working which I shall presently show, it imposes an indirect tax on the Chinese, to the benefit of the foreigner. The fee charged for the registration of a servant is 25 cents each, and this is supposed to be paid by the servant himself, though a kind master sometimes pays it for him. Liberty of that kind is only an exception

to the rule. The registration fee for householders is \$3 each, and every change in tenancy must be reported, in cash instance, entailing a further fee of 25 cents. By these means a large sum is annually raised, of which the foreigner does not contribute one cent unless he wishes. Thus so far, the Ordinance is unjust as regards the Chinese. It is also unnecessary, as the Ordinance having been worked for more than ten years, what good has it done? It is utterly impotent as a measure for regulating servants, while it is burdensome on both the master and the servant himself. If it was meant as a means for securing a better class of servants, the object has most lamentably failed. As a means for curbing the efforts of the Government at the expense of the Chinese, it is undoubtedly a success, and whether it is a right thing for the Government to do or not is a question on which there can be no two opinions. As a means for securing by a system of registration, it is also utterly a failure. As a measure for giving annoyance and inflicting hardship on the Chinese householder particularly, it has succeeded wonderfully well. The worst feature in this Ordinance is the vicious responsibility thrown on the registered householder by holding him answerable for the acts of his tenants. Section 17 says: "Whenever a fine shall be imposed upon any person resident in any house and not being a householder within the meaning of this Ordinance, for any violation of the provisions of the Ordinances, that is to say: No. 11 of 1844; No. 14 of 1844; No. 12 of 1857; and No. 7 of 1858 (since incorporated with No. 11 of 1844); every such person, or any part thereof, in case the actual offender, may be recovered from the householder by action at law or by a summary warrant of distress to issue out of the Court by which fine shall have been imposed, and to be executed against the goods and chattels of such householder without prejudice to the further power given by Section 19 for the recovery of such fine; Provided always that the amount of every such fine however recovered from every such householder or voluntarily paid by him may be recovered by such householder from the offender primarily liable for the same in an action for money paid to his use." Section 18 is still more vicious. It provides that in case the actual offender cannot be found or brought to trial, the householder shall be liable to any fine which might have been imposed upon him as if he had been the actual offender. The provision requires no comment. Section 19 authorises the landlord's house to be seized if the fine is not paid, and the rents used to defray it. The hardship inflicted by these provisions need be only illustrated, and I shall give an instance of the way in which these sections of the Ordinance are worked at present.

Let us suppose a number of men are taken out charged with gambling in a house (Ordinance 14 of 1844). The informer and his witnesses swear to the carrying on of public gambling in the house, the men are fined, the manager in \$200 or six months' hard labour, and the others in various sums or imprisonment for various periods. Those who cannot pay are of course sent to gaol. Now acting on the provisions of Section 17, the authorities come upon the landlord to recover the amounts of the fines still unpaid. A summons is issued from the Police Court, and the first intimation the householder comes to know of his liability is the writ. He appears in pursuance of the summons, when the case will be formally proved by the production of the minutes of the original case against the gamblers. This is taken as sufficient proof and he has practically no defence to make, at all events no defence will avail him; there is the fact of the men having been convicted of gambling, and it only remains to be proved that their fines have not been paid. He must pay up or incur the further expense of a distress warrant or of the seizure of the house. Now from the beginning to end, the unfortunate householder has not the opportunity to say a word for himself. He cannot question the legality or otherwise of the gamblers' conviction, the mere record of their conviction is sufficient. He had no *locus standi* in Court when the gamblers were tried; he cannot be represented at that trial, and no notice of that trial is given him so that he cannot even appear to watch his own interest, in point of fact he is judged behind his back and mulcted with a closed mouth. The broad principle of English law is that no one shall be punished without giving him an opportunity of making a defence. Yet it is practically so in this class Ordinance. Some may urge that the landlord must take care not to let his house to bad men, and he must know the character of his tenants. This is only a presumption, and guilty knowledge should not be presumed, especially in a matter so highly penal. The latest case of this nature was that of an old man who was made to pay \$210 for the sine of his tenants. His case really deserves the merest consideration of His Excellency the Governor. The only defence the poor old man could make was that he did not know of this affair, that he was too poor, that he had been a resident in the Colony for twenty years and that during all this time he had never offended in any way.

As to the provision which gives the landlord power to recover the fines from the actual offenders in a civil action, it is only a farce, for if the men could not be made to pay under imprisonment with hard labour, how would they be expected to pay when all the pressure that could be brought to bear was only imprisonment in a civil gaol? I have yet a deal to say on the subject of class legislation, but as I have again travelled beyond the proper length of a letter, I shall "rein up" now, and beg to thank you for the space you have kindly allowed me.

Yours faithfully,
A CHINAMAN.

THE CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS AT CALCUTTA.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Sir,—I beg to call your attention and the attention of those interested in this question, to the fact that the Indian Bishops who attended the Resolutions notified in your last night's issue, were the Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Oeylout, the Metropolitan of the Bishop of Calcutta. Drs. Caldwell, (S.P.G.), and Sargent, (O.M.S.), the new Missionary Bishops of South India, were consecrated at Calcutta on the Sunday following the passing of these resolutions. It is significant that the only one agreed to unanimously after these venerable missionaries became Bishops rec. p. m. d. the clergy and laity of the various dioceses be consulted as to the desirability of forming Diocesan Synods. I simply mention this

lest it should be erroneously supposed that the New Missionary Bishops were in any sense parties to the resolutions, which form the subject of your strictures.

Yours,
C. M. S.

IRRESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

Sir,—Is it fact or fiction,—

That public opinion is the only appeal against the official acts of the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon.

That the rev. gentleman referred to has, during his short career, alienated himself from almost every Society and public body with which he has been brought into contact, and that he has spent a great portion of his time in correspondence arising therefrom.

That he took a leading part in the formation of the Christian Association, but that, while President and Acting Secretary of that body, he withdrew his support, and being questioned by the members, indignantly refused to be dictated to, and then resigned.

That he has separated himself from the missionaries as a body; that on being requested to take united action with them in an address to Sir A. Kennedy, he wrote, "Oh! dear no! I would not defile your names by writing mine in their company."

That he is Bishop of Victoria; or that he is the Missionary Bishop of South China, the Loochoo Islands, and Japan.

That the Church Missionary Society sent to Hongkong six of their students in the case of the Rev. E. Davys, now Acting Colonial Chaplain, and that the Bishop's arbitrary action has almost totally shipwrecked this missionary scheme.

That the Bishop made a solemn promise to the Acting Colonial Chaplain and the students that he would send to Pakeho in May; that he suddenly introduced a new set of rules, and that on being questioned as to whether these rules abrogated this promise, he announced that he had changed his mind and did not mean to keep his promise.

That he expelled Mr. Coghlan from St. Paul's College because that gentleman would not agree to sign these rules with that understanding.

That on Mr. Davys expressing his intention of keeping the promise to which he was a party (and which he was bound to keep as guardian of the young men), Bishop Burdon charged the Colonial Chaplain to abandon his intention on pain of withdrawal of his license.

That Bishop Burdon also wrote to the present Colonial Chaplain, to know whether the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson (of the O.M.S.), who had received the ejected student, was prepared to face the withdrawal of his license unless he should instantly turn him out of his house.

That Mr. Coghlan has been enjoying the hospitality of a friend until, to-day, failing the shelter to which he was entitled from his Society, and that he left for home in the French steamer *Avr*, his former fellow-students being forbidden to say farewell to him.

That two of the other students were obliged by the Bishop to sign a bond to return home, by first mail thereafter, before they were allowed to leave the room.

That, on finding Mr. Davys did not take the Bishop's views as to the treatment of the students, the Bishop removed Mr. D. from the post of theological tutor to the students and put a very young man in his place.

That the Bishop further informed Mr. Davys that he was not to enter St. Paul's College until such time as he was sent for.

That the demeanour and character of Mr. Davys, the Acting Col. Chaplain, of Mr. Davys, the greatest consideration, from his personal qualities as much as from his antecedents.

That the Bishop also dismissed Mr. Davys from the post of Military Chaplain, substituting in his place, Rev. J. Henderson without consulting any one on the subject.

That the fourth student was, the other day, sent to Japan because the medical adviser was afraid the Red Sea passage would be too much for him; that when asked by the student what books he would read in continuation of his studies, the Bishop waived the matter and said he would give instructions before he left; that on going on board the mail steamer a sealed letter was handed by the Bishop to the student, with orders that it should not be opened till the departure of the steamer; that on the letter being opened (the steamer's departure having been postponed) the contents informed the student briefly and coldly that he was no longer a student of St. Paul's, but had been appointed a catechist at Hakodadi at \$50 a month, and that he (the student) was to put himself under the orders of the missionaries at that port.

That the fifth student has also been ordered to Japan, owing to his weak state of health; and that one student only of the six remained at the College.

That the students felt they were so badly provided for at the College, that they supplemented the commissariat out of their small incomes of \$12 a month, notwithstanding that all expenses were arranged to be defrayed by their Society.

That the Bishop formally applied in February last to the Church Missionary Society Committee at home for the absolute withdrawal of Mr. Hutchinson from the Mission work in Hongkong.

That these circumstances, if true, tend to lower the Church and our common Christianity in the eyes of the community, and that it is absolutely necessary some check be placed upon the acts of men in high places who are unjustly saddled with so large a share of irresponsible authority and arbitrary power.

Yours &c.,
COMMON JUSTICE.

A TRIP FROM SWATOW TO CANTON.

(Continued.)

20th.—The morning broke cloudy but without rain. We accordingly elected to make the best of the flying hour and enjoy a walk upon the bank. As we landed, the boatmen discovered a fish-trap set close by, and at once drew it up to possess themselves of whatever spoil might be found in it. But they were disappointed, and threw it back with a growl.

Passing a large banyan, we were so struck by its immense size that we proceeded to measure it with an umbrella. It took

sixteen umbrellas to surround it, which measurement we cautiously repeated the other way round and with the same result; but after all the length of the umbrella remained an unknown quantity and will continue so until civilisation regained supplies us with a foot rule. Shortly after this we came upon a small market-town or fair, which was in a filthy state owing to the late rains. And the smells! those sacred smells, in the very midst of which Chinamen live and breathe and have their being, they were there in full bouquet that day. So we hurried through with speed, just having time to observe a large square of covered sheds—evidently the market-place—surrounded on all sides by shops, and forgetting, in our anxiety to breathe, to ask the name of the town.

Later on in the afternoon, we sighted Yü-kang, a busy and prosperous place; its prosperity being due of course to a delicate adjustment of Feng-shui in the shape of several correctly placed pagodas in the neighbourhood. Here again, as at Kia-ying Chou, the news of our arrival had preceded us; and the prospect of a novel spectacle drew many a blue-coated idler to the bank. It was moreover market-day, and the crowd was unusually large. Men, women, and children were ranged in close-packed tiers, and were straining every eye to get a sight of the wild man. Not to disappoint them, we placed a chair on the little dock outside the house part of the boat, and calmly prepared to run the gauntlet of about four thousand eyes. Hardly a sound was uttered as our boat was poled slowly by at a distance of some ten or fifteen yards from the shore. The crowd went on in astonishment at a human being wearing a different dress from their own, and with facial lineaments of other than Mongolian type. They stared and stared as if their very eyes would drop out, but there was no excitement and not a word of questionable civility. Behind the crowd on the bank, the upper windows of one and two storeyed houses were crammed to overflowing. The owners, if they had only the wit to think of it, must have let them at a good figure, and cleared perhaps their quarter's rent. For our own part, we now began fully to realize one of the intense discomforts of royalty. To be a mark for every eye, a bull's-eye for every well or ill directed piece of vulgar criticism—"See! see! he's moving. He's shutting his eyes! He's folding his arms! He's blowing his nose!"—is indeed a high price to pay even for the luxury of a kingly nod, and it is needless to call attention to the fact that we were paying the price without enjoying the throne. But the babies—as the mandarins call them—were evidently enjoying themselves. We were to them an object of deep wonder, if not of admiration. Perhaps there were not ten amongst them who had ever seen a foreigner, before, and it may be some time before they see another. We mean a *bona fide* foreigner, dressed in the full height of barbarian fashion; for there are a few French missionaries scattered about the hills at no great distance from here, but they wear Chinese clothes and shave the head *à la queue de cochon*. And the conversations that will be held over the rice-bowl and pipe when the crowd before us has separated and gathered again, each individual member at his own domestic hearth! How they will tell the unlovely absent ones that the red-haired barbarian was bearded like the paw, and wore a queer-looking hat. That at the moment he did not appear to be drunk or engaged in knocking about one's brains out, as is reported to be the usual occupations of foreigners in China. But perhaps he was, cat-like, watching his opportunity, *reculant pour mieux sauter*, (or as the Chinese put it, *Ch'ien ch'ü ch'ü shen yao*), and spying around in search of a rich harvest of Chinamen's eyes and hearts.

Whatever might be the sense of such home gossip, what would we not give to overhear it? The torture of being stared at would become a penance of love if it could only teach us what the Chinese really think and feel with regard to ourselves. It may be safely asserted that no one as yet knows this; for Chinamen do not talk unconstrainedly in the presence of foreigners any more than we do in the presence of Chinese. But from our press they can learn in what light we regard their manners and customs, their dress, their superstitions, their vices and their virtues; while we are still without this source of a true insight into Chinese thought than can be gathered from the lips of a pedantic and interested teacher. Mr. Mowbray we are interested slowly but surely on. The town is far behind us, and the gaping crowd, still lingering there, fades into an indistinguishable bank of blue, until a bend of the river hurries away the scene and sweeps it into our dreams for ever.

30th.—An early morning walk through fast-drying mud brought us to an elegant pagoda of somewhat unusual form. Over the entrance, on a slab of blue stone which looked very like slate, were carved the two characters (*Yen ch'ü*) "strung pearls." The third (of course *ts'ü*) seemed to have been broken violently off as if by some malicious hand; but the slab being let deep into the wall, we did not see how this could have been readily accomplished. Making enquiries among the few villagers who had collected to watch us, an old man directed our attention to a root of the deadly banian which he said had forced its way up a crack in the stone and at length broken off a piece. This was satisfactory, for we could not understand why it should not rather have forced out the whole stone instead of merely snapping off about a third, and that third at the thinnest part, some 4 of an inch thick. However, in China age is authority, and no one dares dispute the dictum of those who, in the exquisite native idiom, are drawing near the wood. (*Kiang ch'iu mu g'ü*). Yet Confucius warned his disciples against a contemptuous treatment of youth, pointing out that the future of any young man may, for aught we know, be superior to our own present. As it was we accepted the patriarch's verdict with a bow, and passed on to examine a little kiln for burning up written paper which stood in front of the pagoda. What a glorious sample of self-deception is this harmless custom, which, by the way, presses upon the coarseness of merchant, missionary, nor diplomatist. To believe that the spirit of the heaven-born sages who centuries back in the immeasurable past gave the art of writing to men, has mingled with the vile substance of the paper whereon a single character is traced, is just one of those strained theories which the Chinese delight to hold. Luckily it does no harm to any one, and they may go on plonking collecting each errant scrap and building votive stoves for the consumption thereof, until they and their precious symbols of thought shall alike have passed away and left not a wrack behind. Still we can distinctly remember the horror with which, as a child, we listened to the story of a wicked boy who threw down the Bible and stamped upon it. The reverence is the same, only confined probably with us to the narrow limits of a single work, whereas with the Chinese it embraces all literature—the pregnant utterances of the sage, the ribald songs of the Suburra. Beyond the stove, and overhanging the precipitous bank of the river, was a small temple dedicated to the God of Literature. We gently pushed open the door and behold—not the god himself—but another old gentleman in the act of having his head shaved. He rose to welcome us, but a glance showed us that the *deus ex machina* temple had been changed, at any rate temporarily, into a dwelling house. There was nothing to attract our attention, and accordingly we beat a hasty retreat. To thoroughly interpret the scene, we need only beg the reader to picture to himself a gentleman being shampooed in the nave of an English Church, while three or four of his servants are trying sprats in the chancel. So we bid adieu to the String-of-Pearls Pagoda, calling to mind as we did so a little volume of poems for the young, entitled "Pearls of Thought strung in Rhyme," presented to us some years ago by no less a personage than the authoress herself. A stanza of one of these had sunk deep into our very soul, abiding in peace side by side with other flowers culled at random from the wide field of the magnificent literature of England. The subject was the sailor's life, its infinite hardships and danger; and the verse in question ran thus:

A ship ahoy! I see a boy
As he sits up aloft in the clouds;
As he estimates down there no rock nor reef,
As they pace the deck in crowds;

and here we are again diverted momentarily from the main issue by our allusion to one at least of the splendid literatures of the West. For it is almost our daily fate when conversing with Chinese strange to the ways of life of the European to be asked if foreigners have books—sometimes even if they have pens and ink. These are probably the most irritating of all questions that could be by any ingenuity invented to decompose the serenity it is so necessary to observe towards Chinamen of all ranks and classes. We can smile when they enquire if we have beef, mutton, rice, corn, and pork, in that mysterious limits of which lies beyond the utmost limits of the known horizon; or, if we have a fixed government, and whether it is true or not that we are ruled by a perpetual dynasty of women. All this can be passed over with a laugh, and be quietly and briefly explained; but to be asked if we have books, we, the heirs of all the ages, whose very children of ten and twelve years old possess more real solid knowledge than all the members of the Han-Lin Academy put together—this is trying indeed. Especially so when nothing but a comparatively intimate acquaintance with our literature could convince the self-satisfied Confucian that we have anything to compare with his own most sacred store. But in half an hour we cannot give him this, and so he goes away, believing perhaps that we actually have "books" in our wild barbarian tongue, but setting it once for all in his own mind that they would be of no earthly advantage to the gifted citizens of the Flowery Land.

31st.—The boatman woke us up before daylight by what was for them a most unusual anxiety to get under way. We were not long in discovering the cause. At a secluded point in a bamboo-shaded bend of the river, they ran the boat alongside the bank, and were instantly met by a nunty, of suspicious-looking gentlemen with baskets who soon relieved them of the smuggled salt and separated in different directions. We had noticed the night before the absence of our "captain," but we thought he had only gone to visit his father and mother, who, he told us, resided in the neighbourhood. This little affair comfortably arranged, we glided quietly on until within a mile or so of Ch'ang-lé, when the water became so shallow that we stuck fast every minute. We then awoke to the fact that the rain, which had caused so much annoyance a few days before, had really been a great boon and had enabled us to reach this point without any serious stoppage. But now no rain had fallen for some days and the river had sunk accordingly. So the boatmen set to work in earnest to push the boat which drew say two feet, through more than half a mile of water nowhere over one foot deep in depth. The nearer they made was something hideous, even for ears well habituated to the melody of six or seven Chinamen all talking at once. They screamed; they ran up and down the boat; they stood on their heads—or at any rate appeared to do so, with their legs far up in the air on the high prow of the boat and their shoulders on the pinnacles down at the very water's edge. Then some of them would get into the water, and at length by dint of many long shoves, and strong shoves, and shoves altogether, we positively found ourselves abreast of the district city of Ch'ang-lé. But nothing of it can be seen from the river; the city lies half-a-mile distant from the shore, and so low that its streets are usually flooded for about two months out of every year. The captain then presented himself before us with a long face and said he regretted that the state of the water would not permit him to accompany us to Ch'ang-lé, the farthest point to which the traveller can proceed by water and where it becomes necessary for him to cross the hills in the sedan-chair. He had however sent off for a couple of local boats which drew less water than his own and would travel much faster. These were alongside in a few minutes and were ordinary open sampans with a bamboo mat bent over the middle part and open at both ends; very different from the luxurious two-roomed house-boats, with doors (though porous), in which we had made the journey so far. Yet there was nothing to be done but to get our baggage moved on board as soon as possible and while fixing up a mat at one of the open ends and two half doors at the other, we comforted ourselves by reflecting that after all it was only for a single night. So we sat down to a delicious gillet soup, hoping for the best; and at the same time arranging both a great-coat and a macintosh within reach. The cup-of-sherry was actually at our lips, when without we heard a gentle *sifflement*, followed by that sound we knew so well, and in a moment both candles were blown out by a gust of wind, and rain began to patter distinctly on the miserable covering overhead. We put down the candles and sherry, lighted one of the candles under the table, and prepared for the worst. Happily the worst had come. It was nothing; a false alarm; but the sky outside looked threateningly black, and the moon forgot to rise.

We had intended to make some progress by moon-light this evening; but the boatmen, wiser in their generation, had foreseen a dark night and gone off quietly to bed. Now the author of the *Hippocras* tells us in one of the early *stanzas* of that tedious work that—

In the enjoyment of sacred poetry the time of the wise passeth away;
But the time of fools in dissipation, slumber and strife.
So we solemnly repeated these lines over the curled-up forms of our snoring sailors, blanketed them all round, and retired to rest ourselves.

(To be Continued.)

—Shanghai Courier.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 9, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash...\$567½
" Old Patna, cash...562½
" New Benares, cash...547½
" Old Benares, cash...557½
" New Malwa, cash...575
" Allowance, Tael...580
" Old Malwa, cash...600
" Allowance, Tael...—
CAMPHOR...19.50 @ 19.90
QUICKSILVER...62 @ 62.60
SALTPETRE...6.50 @ 7.25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand...3/11½
" 30 days' sight...4/0½
" 6 months' sight...4/1
Credits...4/1½
Documentary, 6 months' sight...2/2½
Bombay, 6 months' sight...2/2½
Calcutta, 6 months' sight...2/2½
Shanghai, 6 months' sight...7½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B...8½ prem.
Mexican...23.35
Gold Leaf...4.95
English Sovereign...4.93
Australian Sovereign...4.93
Discount...8 @ 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 31
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$750
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,400
Chinese Insurance Co., \$225
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1,700
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$347½
China Fire Ins. Co., \$147½
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 30 dis.
H.K. U. & M. S. Boat Co., 7 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, 11s. 2d.
Hongkong Gas Co., 87½
Hongkong Hotel Co., 82½
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, June 9, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.004
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.970
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 86½
Do. 1 P.M. ... 86½
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 82
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 83
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... —
Do. Maximum ... 86½
Do. Minimum over night 82

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
5, Carrizal,	Cardiff		
8, Daphne,	London		
12, Loading Wind,	Antwerp		
17, Theresa Behn,	Cardiff		
18, Matohless,	Cardiff		
19, Cactus O.,	Cardiff		
19, F. P. Lichfield,	Cardiff		
19, Maipu,	London		
20, Penrith,	London		
22, Enid,	London		
22, Osaka,	London		
27, Gold Hunter,	Cardiff		
28, D. M.B. Park,	Sunderland v. S'pore		
28, Janet Ferguson,	Glasgow v. S'pore		

1, Isles of the South, Cardiff
1, Brown Brothers, Cardiff
1, Khedive, Antwerp
1, Faros, Cardiff
1, A. S. Davis, Cardiff
1, Nimbus, Cardiff
1, Jala, Cardiff
1, Golden Spur, Cardiff
1, Antwerp, London
1, Victoria, Swansea
1, O. W. Cochrane, Liverpool
1, Springfield, Cardiff
1, Warrior, Cardiff
1, George, Cardiff
1, Birling (a.), Cardiff
1, May Queen, Cardiff
1, Scindia, London
1, Fortuna (s.), Antwerp
1, Commisary, London
1, Ogyun, Cardiff for Canton

6, Rota, Cardiff
7, Erydenham, Cardiff
7, Katoow, London
10, St. Elmo, Cardiff
10, Adolph, Hamburg
11, Benefactor, New York
11, Woodhall, Antwerp
12, H. S. Sandford (s.), Cardiff
12, Galatea (s.), Cardiff
13, Vega, Hamburg
13, Penarth, Antwerp
14, Antipodes, Cardiff
18, James Wilson, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
18, Titan, Penarth
28, Nankin (s.), London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Glenorchy, Altona
Lorne, Miskito
Cassandra, Lotus

Sailing Pessie.
Wyo, Malak.
James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm.
Kate Carnie.

At Liverpool.
Menelaus (str.), Achilles (str.)
Lord Macaulay, Pilgrim.
Staghound.

At Newcastle (N.S.W.) for H'kong.
Escort, Crested Wren.
Papillon, J. S. Stone.

At Sydney for Shanghai.
Black Adder, Serapis.

Portfolio.

NATURE.

As a fond mother when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not
please him more.

So Nature deals with us and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
Scarcely knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the
what we know.

—Longfellow, in the "Atlantic."

VANITY.

The sun comes up and the sun goes down,
And day and night are the same as one;
The year grows green and the year grows brown.

And what is it all, when all is done?
Grains of sabbath or shining sand,
Sliding into or out of the hand.

And men go down in ships to the sea,
And a hundred ships are the same as one;
And backward and forward blows the breeze,
And what is it all, when all is done?

A title with never a store in sight
Sitting steadily on to the night.

The fisher droppeth his net in the stream,
And a hundred streams are the same as one,
And the maiden dreameth her love's-lit dream,
And what is it all, when all is done?

The net of the fisher the dreamer
Always the dreaming the dreamer
wakes.

It is much easier to limit one's gratitude
than one's hopes and desires.

In the adversity of our best friends
we always find something that does not dis-
please us.

There is no man clever enough to know
all the evil which he does.

Among the mass of mankind gratitude is
nothing but a strong and secret desire for
still greater benefits.

WOMAN-NATURE.

Those who would elevate the standard of
womanhood begin by learning that it is
only through love and kindness that woman
can ever attain her largest growth toward
the purest ideal in which the womanly
graces centre. She needs to be drawn out,
and not forced or pushed hither and thither
either by friends or foes or circumstances.
Hardship and unhappiness may have
brought forth the brightness of some already
pure samples of womanhood, but they have
driven many more into the blackness of
misery or left them to drift hopelessly,
aimlessly on, either to the good or bad, as
the tide of chance might bear them. In
almost every instance the poor wrecked and
degraded specimens of women are driven
to wreck either by a loveless childhood and
youth or an after life of unhappiness which
kindness might have averted or love led on
to the highest plane of living.

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE.

The art of being agreeable is both positive
and negative. Negatively, it consists in
not giving offence; positively, in conferring
pleasure. Both the positive and the negative
element must be present and in equilibrium
to produce the highest results. Some people
are born proficients in this art; others are
totally lacking in both its elements, and
seem made expressly to be as disagreeable
as possible in themselves and to make this
disagreeableness felt by all round them; others
will have a desire to please and an unwillingness
to offend, but do not know how to make a
pleasing expression in either direction and are
perpetually guilty of faux pas and gauche-
ries.

People who agree in their intellectual,
moral, and physical tastes, and who easily
keep pace together, have little need of
making any effort to be agreeable to each
other. But those of differing intellect and
physical organization, of differing moral
sensibilities, of diverse calibres and capa-
bilities, often have to tug very hard, to be
very self-denying, and very tolerant to live
in peace with their fellows.

Two doctrines lie at the foundation of
this art, the doctrine of equal rights, and,
growing out of that, the doctrine of self-
denial. My neighbour has just as much
right, if he is to take long steps, as I
have, being short, to take short steps; and
if it is hard for us to keep equal pace, he is
no more to blame than I; neither is it
to blame, and the inequality of locomotion
must be got along with, or we must not try
to walk together. We may walk in the same
direction still, but so far apart from each
other that neither shall we weary nor
annoy the other. For brief space both
may compromise, one taking shorter steps
than is natural, or the other longer steps
than is comfortable, but when this com-
promise ceases, separation or disagreement
must follow. The harmonious adjustment
of differences in daily life of which the
instance given is a fair type constitutes in
great measure the art of being agreeable.

Most people, for a short time and under
favorable circumstances, can be agreeable
both positively and negatively, but who
is always so has studied human nature in
himself and in others with care, and formed
habits of self-denial and self-control.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

(Standard, April 27th.)

The Russians have certainly commenced
the war against Turkey with vigour. The
rapidity with which their troops have pushed
forward into Roumania shows that the staff
of the Grand Duke Nicholas has not only
studied with care the lessons taught by the
war between Germany and France, but has
energetically devoted the months during
which the army has been mobilised in
Bessarabia to preparing with discernment
and foresight for an energetic and rapid
offensive strategy. It was last Tuesday
morning that the heads of the columns of
the Grand Duke pushed across the Pruth
some hours before daybreak, but already
some of the Cossack cavalry has passed by
Bucharest, and is spurring across the plains
of Western Wallachia, with the purpose of
seizing the passage of the Danube before
the Turks from that fortress, with a view to
the capture of Kilaia. Rapidly, however, as
the Cossacks have hurried on, the intelligence
which we publish to-day from our Corres-
pondent at Constantinople tells us that they
have been anticipated in seizing that im-
portant strategic point, as the Turkish
troops have already occupied it. This move-
ment on the part of Sadyk Pasha, the

Turkish commander in the province of
Widin, was absolutely necessary if he desired
to hold the strong fortress of Widin, as its
works can be commanded from Kalafat, and
a bombardment from that place would
seriously menace its safety. Whether the
presence of the Turkish force in Kalafat has
caused the leader of the Russian advance in
Western Wallachia to alter his plans, or
whether for political reasons it was consid-
ered desirable to strengthen the Servians,
cannot, from the information as yet at our
disposal, be accurately gauged. It is re-
ported, however, that a Russian force has
passed the Danube at Gladova, about twelve
miles from the point on that stream where
the Roumanian, Hungarian, and Turkish
frontiers meet. This can hardly be any
other force than the whole or a detachment
of the Russian vanguard which was reported
by our Correspondent three days ago as
having passed Bucharest and being in motion
towards the West. The object of such a
movement on the part of the Russian leaders
might be either to enter Servia and give
some backbone to the faltering levies of that
principality, or to throw a cordon round the
fortress of Widin, and sever the communi-
cation of its garrison with Servia, and limit
the area from which supplies can be drawn.
As far as is at present known, it does not
appear that there are any Turkish troops in
considerable force westward of Widin, except
in the extreme west of the Empire, where
about forty thousand men are believed to be
engaged in the endeavour to reduce the
Montenegrins. It would seem that the
Turkish Government would do wisely to
concentrate for the present at least, this difficult
and profitless mountain warfare. Should
the Russians be successful on the Lower
Danube any success against Montenegro
must be of no avail; and if the Turks can
decisively repulse their assailants in the
more important part of the theatre of war a
crushing force could then be spared to stamp
out the Montenegrin flame. Should the
Russians, by reinforcing the Servians, be
able to advance in force from Servia in
the direction of Sofia, the Turkish troops
engaged in Montenegro must be divided
from the rest of the army, and if pressed
from Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro, must
find themselves in an almost desperate
position.

If we turn our attention from the west to
the eastward of Widin, which may be con-
sidered as the central point of the European
frontier of the Turkish Empire, we find the
bulk of the army of the Porte in Europe
scattered along the Danube. This army is
believed to muster in round numbers about
two hundred and fifty thousand men, with
four hundred and sixty-eight guns. Of
these troops, forty thousand, as we have
said, are engaged with Montenegro. Till
quite lately sixty thousand were in or
around Widin, twenty thousand at Ruskuch
and Silistria, and the remainder in reserve
south of the Danube, and in the fortresses of
Schumla and Varna. Movements of troops
down the Danube from Widin are, however,
reported, and these would point to the con-
clusion that the Turkish commanders are
alarmed at the rapid advance of the enemy,
and are hastily concentrating their forces to
meet the passage of the river in the direction
of Ruskuch or Silistria. In this case much
depends on rapidity, a quality which the
Turks have not yet displayed, but in which
the Russians have certainly not been lacking.
The latter, although it is alleged that small
parties were already in Roumania, can only
have commenced to move their heavy
columns in the early hours of the morning
of the 24th. These marched by three different
routes. The detachment on the extreme
right passed through Ungheui, occupied
Jassy, and thus seized the line of railway
which leads from Jassy to the important
strategic point of Galatz on the Danube.
The centre column, passing by Leova, also
directed its march on Galatz; and the column
of the left, marching from Bolgrad, in
Southern Bessarabia, appears to have moved
upon the same point, although from the
statement that Turkish gunboats and iron-
clads have been stationed at Tulchita, it
would appear that the generals of the Porte
reprehended a passage of the river near
Bessarabia into the Dobruddah. Such an
attempt might, indeed, be made with a view
of gaining a passage somewhere, so as to
turn the Turkish defences on the stream
above, but the operation would be extremely
hazardous in the face of a naval force, and
even if successful would lead the corps
which might here gain a passage into a
feverishly unhealthy district, where the
Northern warriors would be exposed as
mercilessly to the destructive effects of fever
and dysentery as were the French in the
early days of the last war. It would appear
more probable that Galatz being occupied the
further advance will be made in the direction
of Braila, with the ultimate object of
forcing the passage of the Danube at the
point which may be found the most suitable
above that town. The importance of the
Russian occupation of Galatz can hardly be
over-estimated. Within five miles of that
place the railway from Jassy to Galatz forms
its junction with the line from Galatz to
Bucharest. Whatever use the Russians may
have made of the line for the transport of
troops there can be no doubt that on it they
must greatly depend for supplies and
ammunition, and that it will eventually
form the main line of their communications.
A few miles from Galatz this line crosses the
navigable river Sereth, by the Barbooschi
Bridge, and the slightest warlike capacity
would have warned the Turks that im-
mediately on the threat of active hostilities this
bridge should have been destroyed. With a
fatal apathy, however, this precaution has
been neglected till too late; for though a
gun-boat has now gone up the Sereth, the
Barbooschi Bridge is surrounded with en-
trenchments, bristling with guns, the work
of either Russian or Roumanian hands, and
is probably secure from destruction. Rapid
as has been the advance of the vanguard of
the Grand Duke, it does not appear that any
very large force has as yet reached Galatz,
as our Correspondent mentions only sixty
thousand men as already moving on this
point, and we must still expect that the
concentration of the army in Roumania will
require a longer period of time than some
who have been thunderstruck by the word
and blow strategy of the Grand Duke
Nicholas expect. When that concentration
has been effected, much will depend not
only on the tactical ability of the leaders but
also on the organisation of the armies. The
reports that we receive point to the belief
that in matters of supply, equipment, and
hospitals the Russian staff has made the
army committed to its charge almost perfect
during the period of its mobilisation. In
the Turkish army, on the other hand, we
hear that the commissariat and medical
arrangements are lamentably defective, and
that apathy, carelessness, and corruption
are rife in the administrative departments;
while that scourge of camps, typhus fever,

is reported to have already made its ap-
pearance. In such an operation as the passage
of an important stream like the Danube,
much of the probability of the success of the
assault must depend upon the celerity and
surprise; much of the chance of a successful
resistance on the part of the defender on the
information that he can gain of the posi-
tions of his adversary's masses and the
directions of their movements. The rapidity
which the Russians have already shown
augurs much in favour of their continued
celerity, and they will probably hold a
powerful auxiliary towards an energetic
concentrated action in the field telegraph.
It is more than doubtful whether the Turkish
army possesses a field telegraph at all; and
the Turks, far from pushing forward out-
posts to observe the enemy's motions, seem
to limit their offensive actions on the Lower
Danube to sending mere boatloads of infan-
try, without aim or purpose, up or down the
stream near Giurgevo and Oltenitza.

THE ARGOT OF POLITE SOCIETY.

It is curious to watch the gradual rise
and fall of a popular locution; to note how
the once familiar phrase imperceptibly sinks
into disuse, and is replaced by another
doomed to an existence equally ephemeral.
Could Thackeray and Albert Smith revisit
us, the former would find his dearly beloved
"snob" ruthlessly metamorphosed into
"cad"; while the "gent" of the latter
has long since become as obsolete as the
beaver, buck, and dandies of former days,
now amalgamated under the generic title of
"swell." Those general appellations of our
youth, "trump" and "brick," may still
linger in the border-land of conversation;
but the laudatory encomium in vogue now
always appears to be "a rattling good fellow,"
and, lower down in the social scale, "a
one-er." The highest expression of admira-
tion is comprised in a "stunner," and the
reverse is languidly intimated by the anni-
hilating term, "bad form." A gentleman
who experiences a certain difficulty in
crossing Piccadilly at ten p.m. is described
as "screwed," or more generally "tight";
a glaring waistcoat or trouser pattern, such
as Joseph Sedley and Graciot were wont to
delight in, is simply voted "loud," and the
slightest deviation from the ordinary
jargon of respectability stigmatised as
"fast." London is playfully spoken of as
the "village"; and the fashionable Sunday
resort in the Regent's Park arbitrarily
abbreviated into "Zoo." To "bolt,"
"mizzle," or "make oneself scarce" are
superstitions by "slope" and "skeddadle";
the "muff" of yesterday is the "duffer" of
to-day; while loss of fortune, a fall from
one's horse (otherwise "cropper"), or, indeed,
any calamity incidental to human
nature, is pitifully and expressively designat-
ed "coming to grief." If personal chasce-
ment be intended, the offender is not to be
"thrashed" or "pitched into," but his
head is to be "punched"; a threat, we
rejoiced to say, more frequently talked
about than put into execution. A cigar is
figuratively styled a "weed," an innovation
applicable enough to the anomalous com-
pounds of nastiness retained at the Derby,
the Boat-race, and other public gatherings,
but an evident misnomer as regards the
fragrant samples issued from Mr Benson's
emporium; and its concomitant drink has
been quaintly and far more intelligibly
christened U.S. (N.B., after two copious
libations of the above a man is apt to feel
"chippy" next morning). The word
"cheek," as synonymous with conceit or
impudence, is notwithstanding its relative
antiquity, still largely patronised by the
lovers of argot; but were it not for the
obliging correspondent of—if we mistake
not—the Daily Telegraph, "talk talk," a
Transatlantic phrase of apparently similar
import and of undoubted originality, might
never have been naturalised among us.—
Belgravia.

KEAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.

As the church clock was striking six he
sallied forth from his lodgings in Cecil
street. His parting words to his wife were:
"I wish I was going to be shot." In his
hands he carried a small bundle, containing
shoes, stockings, wig and other trifles of
costume. The night was very cold and
foggy; there had been a heavy snow, and
a thaw had set in; the streets were almost
impassable with slush which penetrated
through his worn boots and chilled him to
the bone. He dashed quickly through the
stage door, wishing to escape all notice,
and repaired to his dressing-room. There
the feelings of the actors were shocked by
another innovation; he was actually going
to play Shylock in a back wig, instead of
the traditional red one. They smiled
among themselves, shrugged their shoulders,
but made no remark; such a man was
beyond remembrance—beside, what did it
matter? he would never be allowed to ap-
pear a second time. Jack Banister and
Oxberry were the only ones who offered
him a friendly word. When the curtain
rose the house was miserably bad, but by
and by the overflow of Covent Garden,
which was doing well at that time, began to
fill and make up a tolerable audience.
His reception was encouraging. At his
first words, "Three thousand ducats, well!"
Dr Drury, who was in front, pronounced
him "safe." At "I will be assured I may,"
there was a burst of applause, and at the
great speech ending with "and for these
couplets I'll lend you thus much money,"
the sound of approbation was very strong.
Even as the curtain fell upon the first act
success was almost ensured, and already
the actors who had treated him so superci-
ously began to gather round with congre-
gations. But he shrank from them, and
wandered about in the darkness at the back
of the stage. The promise of the first act
was well sustained in the second. But the
great triumph was reserved for his scene
with Salanio and Salanio in the third,
where the flight of his daughter Jessica
with a Christian is told him; there so ter-
rible was his energy, so magnificent his
acting, that a whirlwind of applause shook
the house. Then came the trial scene,
larger still in its complex emotions and
all its larger scope for great powers, and
all was so novel, so strange, so opposed to old
traditions. When the curtain finally fell
upon the wild enthusiasm of the audience,
the stage manager who had snubbed him
offered him oranges, Arnold who had bullied
and "young maid" him brought him
negues.

Drunk with delight he rushed home, and
with half frenzied incoherence poured forth
the story of his triumph. "The pit rode
at me!" he cried. "Mary, you shall ride
in your carriage yet!" "Charles," lifting
the child from his bed, "shall go to Eton."
Then his voice faltered, and he murmured,
"If Howard had but lived to see it!"
—Temple Bay.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Although England has not declared war
yet and no Russian fleet has been able to
find its way into the Arabian Sea, Bombay
has had fire opened upon it from a big gun
in a very remarkable and dangerous man-
ner. The other day, a detachment of the
Royal Artillery from Coosa were working
the 18-ton guns on board one of our floating
harbour defences, when a man who ought
to have touched some part of the machinery
in the turret either misunderstood the order
or made a serious mistake, for he pulled
the trigger. The turret happened to be
revolving, and the gun went off just as its
muzzle was pointing up the harbour! We
have not heard whether the gigantic pro-
jectile did any harm among the shipping,
although it is not the least a marvel,
considering the large number of steamers,
ships, and boats which were lying in the
vicinity of the turret. Bombay itself has
made a narrow escape from a serious
accident, for a few yards further revolution
of the turret would have made all the
difference between sending an 18-ton gun
shot into the midst of a crowded city and
sending it to a grave in the harbour.
There is something peculiarly disagreeable
in the infernally energetic whizz of a round
shot, or the angry scream of a shell near
one's ears, and we fancy that many a sea-
faring individual felt very uncomfortable
from the moment he heard the rushing of
the projectile from the turret-ship until he
saw it bury itself in the water and send up
a column of spray. We have no doubt it is
admirable to give our gunners every oppor-
tunity of improving themselves in their
profession, but as the practice of firing off
shot and shell from a turret-ship at random
while the turret is revolving has its draw-
backs, such as endangering the life and
property of a number of peaceable citizens
who deserve better treatment, we hope that
a similar accident may never occur again.
The Dockyard authorities have reported
the mishap to Government, which will be
compelled to take notice of the affair. We
hope that Government will at the same
time see the desirability of urging upon the
Secretary of State the necessity of providing
the Bombay turret-ships with properly-
trained marine artillerymen.—Bombay
Gazette.

THE NATIVE POLICE OFFICER.

BY OLD CHUM.

In the winter of 18— I was stationed
in one of the most dreary and barren parts
of the country it is possible to conceive in
Western Queensland. It is early morning,
about half an hour after sunrise. The scene
before me is anything but inspiring: a
succession of stony ridges, lightly timbered
with the stunted trees common to this part
of the country. To the left is an immense
stretch of plain extending for seventy miles
in one direction, glistening with sands as
white as snow, and only relieved at intervals
by patches of wiry grass denoting the
presence of springs or swamps in dry seasons.
On the right is a row of low mud hills, the
habitations of the troopers and the guns
belonging to the camp. Intervening between
my hut and these is another hut, the quar-
ters of the camp-sergeant, and the repository
of the rations, clothing, &c., for the use of
the detachment.

A deep silence reigns over the camp—a
dusky figure is seen gliding over the plain
in search of the horses, which have to be
mustered every morning. This is one of the
troopers. Another, named Ned, is in camp,
probably fast asleep. All the rest are away
on patrol with the senior officer in charge
of the camp. At this moment they are prob-
ably a hundred miles away, and I do not expect
them back for two or three days. I feel a
great sense of loneliness and solitude, and
for want of anything better to do begin to
soliloquise. My soliloquy ends with the
enquiry, "What on earth is to be done with
this wretched Never-never country?" First,
I decide to send the sergeant to the nearest
post office; distant about thirty miles. He
will take a trooper with him, get the fort-
nightly mail, get some of his horses shod
and mended, to be serviceable for patrol on
G's return. Having settled this I get up
and look at the clock. It is half past nine.
This over, the horses in and roll
called, the sergeant starts, and I am alone
with one trooper and a few guns. After
seeing them start I enter the hut and try to
read. No use; something is wrong with me.
I have been so many years at this police
work that I feel ashamed of my uneasiness,
and thinking that occupation will live me
up I go the round of the camp, get my gun
and knock over a duck or two for dinner.
Still I feel ill at ease. By Jove! it is the
fever coming on. Not a white face near
twenty-five miles. Pleasant prospect
for a sick man. I try to smoke, and can't.
Here is a certain indication of disorder of
some kind. I take another stroll through
the camp. Everything seems suspiciously
quiet. The guns stand up as I approach.

"Where's Ned, Lucy?"
"That fellow named, sir."
"Is he sick?" I ask.
"No, he's not."
"But he's not," I say.

I then go to his hut, and hearing a low
monotonous chanting, I know he must have
heard me. He is either sulking or sick, so
I call out sharply.
"Ned!" The song ceases, but no answer.
"Ned!" again. This time the trooper
comes to the door of the hut, and something
induces me to take particular note of the
fellow. He is a strong, powerful black, of
immense size, with the usual coarse look
and scowling face of the aboriginal. I look
at him steadily.

"Did you hear me call you?"
He looks me straight in the face, but
makes no answer, nor any motion to salute.
I see mischief here, so I order him to stand
up and salute. He does so, but does not
open his mouth.

"Are you sick?" I ask.
"Bad sick, Marmy, only cold cabon." I
notice that he trembles, and that his
eyes are inflamed. Evidently the fellow has
the fever, but his hands and head are cold
as ice. I order him to lie down, and if he
is still "no good" to send his sister (a gin
belonging to one of the absent troopers)
and scowling face of the aboriginal. I look
at him steadily.

"I did you hear me call you?"
He looks me straight in the face, but
makes no answer, nor any motion to salute.
I see mischief here, so I order him to stand
up and salute. He does so, but does not
open his mouth.

"Are you sick?" I ask.
"Bad sick, Marmy, only cold cabon." I
notice that he trembles, and that his
eyes are inflamed. Evidently the fellow has
the fever, but his hands and head are cold
as ice. I order him to lie down, and if he
is still "no good" to send his sister (a gin
belonging to one of the absent troopers)
and scowling face of the aboriginal. I look
at him steadily.

"I did you hear me call you?"
He looks me straight in the face, but
makes no answer, nor any motion to salute.
I see mischief here, so I order him to stand
up and salute. He does so, but does not
open his mouth.

the very lightest of riding costume, consist-
ing of a pair of light riding trousers, and
boots which his pipe-stem vainly tried to
fill, after the fashion of their late owner,
his master. With a red silk handkerchief
round his waist, he was evidently got up for
the occasion, and ready to make a conquest
of any trooper's gin who should fall in love
with his finery. I had just sat down to
write a note to his master when I heard a
succession of yells, as if from guns, then a
rush of feet over the stones. I rushed out
and beheld the trooper Ned pursuing the
black boy, with two spears and a tomahawk
in his hand. Ned chased him round the
camp; the boy began to tell on the pursued
camp, who seems exhausted, but seeing me, he
made a rush for me, and I laid hold of the
trooper by the neck and said, "What the
— are you about, you brute? Lay down
those spears!"

He seemed tractable but sullen. "That
fellow make 'em me no good," he said.
I took him to my quarters and handcuffed
him; then taking him back to the sergeant's
hut I chained him by one hand to the
post of the verandah.

"Look here, my man," I said, "you are
getting too flash. S'pose I have any more
trouble with you I'll give you a good ham-
mering. Stop there." I called to the gin
to bring his blankets and he rolled himself
up in them.

"Marmy," he said, "me no good long a
cobra (head). Mine think it sleep."
"All right," I said, "sleep."
I examined the handcuffs, saw that he
was secure and then returned to my own
quarters. It was now dinner time, and I
delayed over that meal as long as possible,
but still could not get rid of the same un-
accountable feeling of despondency. By-
and-by a gin came to tell me that Ned
wanted to see me. I walked over and spoke
to him.

"Well, Ned, what is it?"
"Mine been cobon cold, Marmy. Bad
long a cobra. You let me yan along camp.
Mine be quiet and get well quick. Too cold
here. Me die."

"All right," I said, "I'll get you a glass
of grog and let you go."
I brought him the grog, made him drink
it, unlocked the handcuffs, and said, "Now
go to your hut, bad gammon. S'pose you
make it more noise I no let you off again."

He said, "Sergeant make it me no good,
he been cut my hair and burn it." Then
he walked off to his hut. The guns all left
the camp and talked in low tone together.
I noticed this, but yet suspected nothing.

After another turn with the gun I re-
turned, and leaving it outside went in to
tea. There is no sound in the camp at this
evening dark; I heard nothing but the
tick-tick of the little clock over the fireplace.
There were no fires in the camp, a sure sign
among the natives of sickness or fear. Sud-
denly I heard cries from the camp. I had
just time to look to my revolver when there
was a rushing of feet, and I concluded that
the camp was attacked by the wild blacks,
who were numerous and hostile here. The
door was open, and in rushed two gins—
Lucy and Cora. They went into the next
room and closed the door.

"What's the matter?" I cried.
"Oh, Marmy, that fellow Ned he kill 'em
altogether along o' camp. That got one
fellow plainy now and break 'em up.
That one cranky. Yoi! that one come now
here."

At the same moment I heard the trooper
coming on to the back verandah. I met
him at the door.
"Me come inside," he yelled. "You go
h— I. I spear you."

He made a rush to pass me and I struck
him in the face, upon which he fell back and
let fly a spear at me. The missile passed
me and entered the hand of the gin Cora,
coming out at her elbow. She had partly
opened the door to listen. I just heard her
scream of pain when I was hurled to the
ground, and a black face with a flaming
mouth and red gleaming eyes, close upon
mine, snapping, frothing, and tearing at my
throat and face. I was pinned, and this
mad black fellow held me pinned to the
ground whilst he loitered my throat with
his powerful teeth like a wild beast. It was
a frightful position. I breathed a prayer
to God for mercy. I knew I was in the
hands of a raving maniac. It seemed as if
he had the strength of two or three men.
Every muscle and vein in his body seemed
swollen to twice their ordinary size. Oh,
could I only reach that gun leaning against
the outside of the hut. It was capped and
loaded, and I would have shot him down
like a mad dog. But I had merely my own
hands to defend me, and I seemed powerless
in the black demon's hands. It appeared as
if I was being bitten to pieces. Tearing a
piece out of my throat, rending my shirt to
shreds, and giving me one more savage bite
on the arm, seemed at last to have exhausted
him. I felt his muscles relax, his breath
came slowly, and suddenly he was helpless
as a child. I flung him from me and seized
him by the throat, the blood from my
wounds dripping on his face. We formed a
ghastly picture. I called out to the gins to
bring me handcuffs, but too late! Again his
eyes flashed, his muscles grew rigid, and
once more he got me down, this time his
arms on my chest. The pale moon lit up
his savage, frothing face, and his eyes poin-
tilled like red hot coals; his breath fell
like a furnace blast. Seizing a hand saw
which was lying near, he commenced back-
ing at me with it as if it were a tomahawk.
Then he commenced tearing with his teeth
again, and I felt I was doomed. I thought:
"Am I to be torn to pieces here, with no
one to stretch out a hand to save me? How
long will this last? What a death to meet!"

I cried out to the gins in the hut, but no
one answered. I was rapidly suffocating.
The moon and stars whirled before me,
apparently at arm's length. I was assured
my last hour had come, when again his
grasp relaxed. With my little remaining
strength I hurled him from me, and rushed
to get the gun, determined to shoot him, for
I felt certain if another struggle occurred I
should be utterly powerless. Coming in
with the gun, I had made for breaking in
young minkers. I changed my mind, and
decided to rope him, and if unsuccessful to
shoot him.

I called the gins and said, "Now suppose
you no help me this time I let this fellow
go, and he kill you altogether. Hold this
rope."

With the gun in one hand, and the end of
the rope in the other, I approached the
black, and, stooping down, fastened his
legs together. I was nearly fainting, but
with the gin's help succeeded in coiling the
rope round his arms, legs, and body, and at
last I had him securely bound. Scarcely
was the operation complete when I fainted,
and fell almost within arm's length of him.
How long I lay I don't know, but when I
came to my senses I was paralysed with
cold, and the black fellow was making

desperate efforts to reach me, blaspheming
in a most awful manner. Had he been
loose, my end would have been certain; but
the good rope held firm. I called to the
gins for handcuffs, and in a trice he was
handcuffed and hands. I then ordered them
to draw him to the verandah, and chain
him to the post. I then had time to
survey myself; clothes "torn off," throat
severely lacerated, and my arm badly bitten.
The gins brought me some water, and I
dressed my wounds. As I concluded, I
heard the rope snap. My enemy was now
only held by the handcuffs. He crawled
on his hands and knees into the moonlight,
and howled like a native dog, beating his
head against the stones. I threw myself on
my bunk and watched; with what feelings
may be imagined? Would daylight never
come? How many hours before I can expect
the return of the sergeant? How—I
remember no more, I fainted again. Re-
covering consciousness at the dawn of day,
I saw a huddled up mass lying before me,
whence proceeded a monotonous crooning.
It was my antagonist. Suddenly I heard a
tramp of horses; then the word, "Dismount."
The patrol had returned, and I should have
help. My brother-officer ejaculated, "Good
God! what's the matter?" I could only
faintly say, "Mad!" when a trooper rushed
up crying, "Marmy! Marmy! That fellow
Ned been kill on my little boy. Yoi! Yoi!"
"Yoi!" The maniac was then taken to a
tree in the centre of the camp; a fire was
lighted near him, and his blankets given
him. These were torn to shreds directly.
Next day he died, and none of the blacks
dare approach him except his sister Lucy.

FATAL TIGER ACCIDENT.

NUSSEERABAD, 25th April.

A very sad event took place about 80
miles from this place on the 22nd current,
at Manselgurb, in the Shahpura State.
Major Bolden, of the 68th L. I., was out
tiger-shooting with two other officers, hav-
ing already bagged two tigers and a
panther. On the night of the 17th they
received news of a kill, and went out early
the next morning to beat up the tiger.
Shortly after the commencement of the
beat, the tiger, a very savage one and the
terror of the neighbourhood, was about, and
as soon as he was seen he broke back and
severely mauled one of the beaters, who is
not now expected to live. Passing by the
positions taken up by Bolden and his two
companions, the tiger roared three shouts
successively, and then disappeared into the
jungle. The party had two elephants on
with them, one carrying a howdah and the
other a pad; the former was, however,
useless, having proved itself an ardent cow-
ard. Bolden mounted the pad elephant and
followed up the wounded beast, and the
other sportsmen made a circuit in order to
occupy positions of advantage should the
tiger seek to escape into the open when
followed up by Bolden's elephant. The
latter had only gone a short distance when
he was charged by the tiger. The elephant
shied violently. Bolden in the act of firing
fell off, and was, it is said, caught before
reaching the ground by the infuriated tiger,
who bit him severely in

NOTICE

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventful circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.	Dist. & Post.	Per 100.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies. The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.
16	12	12
16	8	8
16	4	4
16	2	2
16	1	1

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.
20	12	12
12	8	8
6	4	4
10	2	2

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.
20	12	12
12	8	8
6	4	4
10	2	2

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.
38	12	12
12	8	8
6	4	4
10	2	2

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.
50	12	12
12	8	8
6	4	4
10	2	2

Brazil:—

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.
82	12	12
12	8	8
6	4	4
10	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or wholly or in part of paper, unstitched; or lithographs, illustrations, engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected. A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 34 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, which sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily examined. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, Switzerland, &c. bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or indigo, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns:—viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in such a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TABLE OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE STEAMERS TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.	Hongkong Stamps.	U.S. Stamps.
16	12	12
16	8	8
16	4	4
16	2	2

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,..... 12 8

Ayacucho, Betmida, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,..... 12 8

Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 12 8

Guatemala, Maraguas, Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,..... 12 10

Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Grenada, Guayana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies,..... 12 13

Holyoke, Ohio, Ecuador, Peru,..... 12 21

Buenos Ayres, Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12 27

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper,..... 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.,..... 8 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets, (as silk-stuffs, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to add American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Mail Packets.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Post-office of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army, or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny, or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it would be to disseminate of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax, and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to the registration for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account.

Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter be not sent by any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PARCELS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Parcel. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Gallie.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom, Up to £2,..... 18 cents.

" £2 to £5,..... 25 "

" £5 to £10,..... 32 "

" £10 to £25,..... 40 "

Local Money Orders, Up to £25,..... 18 cents.

" £25 to £50,..... 25 "

" £50 to £100,..... 32 "

" £100 to £250,..... 40 "

" £250 to £500,..... 48 "

" £500 to £1000,..... 56 "

" £1000 to £2500,..... 64 "

" £2500 to £5000,..... 72 "

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported today.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Argyll	...	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	June 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Ab'dean Dock
Chinkiang	...	Orr	Brit. str.	798	June 7	Stimson & Co.	Australian Ports.	Ab'dean Dock
Delta	...	Ching	Brit. str.	102	June 4	F. Degener	Foochow	Cleared
Duna	...	Steele	Brit. str.	852	May 23	Gilman & Co.	Yokohama	MoD's Slip
Emu	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 3	Romedos & Co.	Amoy	Cleared
Emeralda	...	Theband	Brit. str.	395	June 9	A. McG. Heaton	Foochow	Cleared
Gamma	...	Lang	Brit. str.	300	June 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	at daylight
Golden Horn	...	Alton	Brit. str.	1023	June 6	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Saloon	
Japan	...	Smith	Brit. str.	1865	June 3	Gilman & Co.		
Macgregor	...	Nowell	Brit. str.	2465	June 3	H. Kler & Co.		
Montgomeryshire	...	Sturrock	Brit. str.	1146	June 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Namoa	...	Punchard	Brit. str.	832	June 7	Stimson & Co.		
Olympia	...	Nagel	Ger. str.	777	June 6	Stimson & Co.		
Pernambuco	...	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	June 6	Yuen Fat Hong		
Rajanathnabar	...	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	June 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Thales	...	Coles	Brit. str.	820	May 29	Meyer & Co.		
Thingvalla	...	Molten	Dan. str.	1577	June 7	Messageries Maritimes		
Tibre	...	Girard	Foh. str.	1009	June 4	Hok Moh Leong		
W. Cores de Vries	...	Welner	Brit. str.	334	June 4	Kwok Acheong		
Yottung	...	Hawkins	Brit. str.	324	June 9			
Sailing Vessels								
Adela	...	Boatle	Brit. bqe.	354	May 8	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Keelung	Cleared
Alino	...	Gulbart	Brit. bqe.	300	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Anazi	...	Hill	Brit. bqe.	468	June 4	Adamson, Ball & Co.		
Augusta	...	Thomsen	Brit. sm. sc.	210	May 17	Meyer & Co.		
Barbara Taylor	...	Taylor	Brit. soh.	252	June 2	Chinese		
Bertha	...	Ringe	Ger. bqe.	442	May 31	Wieler & Co.		
Brema	...	Timpe	Ger. bqe.	350	June 5	Wieler & Co.		
Brennero	...	Buzzolini	Ital. bqe.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Canaan	...	Manson	Brit. sh.	840	May 21	Order		
Caribou	...	Lindsay	Brit. bqe.	699	June 5	Order		
Carrioka	...	Carr	Brit. bqe.	616	May 10	Russell & Co.	London	Cleared
Chamnon Kamrye	...	Moller	Siam. bqe.	430	May 25	Kin-tye-long		
Cheng Soon	...	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chinaman	...	McKenzle	Brit. bqe.	680	June 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Christian	...	Stehr	Ger. sm. sc.	332	June 28	Order		
Dauphine	...	Lellonnals	Ger. bqe.	237	May 28	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Diamond	...	Ackemann	Brit. bqe.	369	June 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Echo	...	Tozer	Brit. sh.	750	May 24	Order		
Fifehire	...	Ness	Brit. sh.	829	May 29	Olyphant & Co.		
Fleetwing	...	Guest	Amer. sh.	915	May 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Formosa	...	Hyland	Brit. bqe.	282	May 25	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	
Formosa	...	Schweer	Ger. bqe.	480	June 4	Stimson & Co.		
Friedrick Perthes	...	Kayser	Ger. bqe.	301	May 22	Adamson, Ball & Co.		
Gaston Auger	...	Gaillard	Foh. bqe.	1068	May 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Gryfe	...	Roberts	Brit. sh.	872	May 29	Russell & Co.		
Harriet N. Carlton	...	Harkness	Amer. bqe.	366	May 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hannah & Mary	...	Smith	Brit. bqe.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hannah Law	...	Greig	Brit. sh.	608	May 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Helena	...	Koch	Brit. bg.	232	June 6	Landstein & Co.		
Hieronymus	...	Blehl	Ger. bqe.	425	May 24	Wieler & Co.		
Hieronymus	...	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Highlander	...	Oom	Ger. sm. sc.	208	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hongkong	...	Boulton	Brit. bqe.	454	May 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Hope	...	Dirksen	Ger. bqe.	506	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Irazu	...	Ritter	Dut. bg.	337	May 25	Russell & Co.		
Iris	...	Walter	Ger. sm. sc.	270	May 25	Stimson & Co.		
Jacatra	...	Caddy	Brit. sh.	1800	May 24	Order		
Japan	...	Babson	Amer. bqe.	896	June 6	Melchers & Co.		
Leicester	...	Youngson	Amer. sch.	46	Aug. 18	Insurance Co.		
Lydia	...	Stanton	Brit. bqe.	376	May 19	Order		
Madura	...	Stanton	Brit. sh.	970	May 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Michelle Selchau	...	Stanton	Brit. bqe.	447	May 24	Order		
New Era	...	Sawyer	Brit. sh.	1060	April 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Novely	...	Colliver	Brit. bqe.	875	May 17	Roscher & Co.		
Palestine	...	Scroft	Brit. bqe.	698	June 4	Melchers & Co.		
Panola	...	Lunt	Amer. sm. sc.	697	June 4	Kin-tye-long		
Preto	...	Laliman	Brit. bqe.	384	May 17	Master		
Robt. Henderson	...	Gunn	Brit. bqe.	658	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Roderick Hay	...	Nicolson	Brit. bqe.	290	June 3	Chinese		
Rosina	...	Hansen	Amer. sm. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rotterdam	...	Dik	Dut. bqe.	760	May 25	Melchers & Co.		
Sourabaya Packet	...	Verdunn	Dut. bqe.	462	June 3	Order		
Stracathro	...	Miller	Brit. sh.	1159	May 18	Russell & Co.		
Thomas Lord	...	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Tullochgorum	...	Mason	Brit. sm. sc.	178	April 20	Wieler & Co.		
Western Chief	...	Hewer	Brit. sh.	750	May 26	Meyer & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
A. E. Vidal	...	Schreiker	Ger. bqe.	420	June 8	Wieler & Co.		
Bombay	...	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Victory	...	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	June 2	Chinese		
CANTON								
Fuyew	...	Crood	Chl. str.	920	June 7	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
A. Cayenne	2 c	Annamite	gunboat	1806	17	400	June 9	M. Letreire
Charlybds	7 c	British	corvette	774	3	160	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlow	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	E. J. Church
Hart	7 h	British	gun vessel	1462	8	400	May 15	E. N. Hood
Juno	7 h	British	corvette	774	3	160	May 28	Charles Vernon Anson
Magpie	7 h	British	gun vessel	2591	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Mecaneo	6 k	British	military hospital	1405	14	350	May 28	John Hope
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	420	4	60	Feb. 23	Rapello
Moorehen	6 h	British	gunboat	1200	4	60	June 9	H. Wade
Pathno	K.D.	Spanish	transport	150	5	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Shen-shi	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	3087	2	.....	.....
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	.....	.....	.....	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'gon Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	Capt. Sands
Jehang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shui	457	Oary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Lubin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1880	Lefevre	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Siada	87	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	481	7	.....	J. Godsil
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-ling	180	1	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-ling	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-lai	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-chu-hai	600	8	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-shi	180	3	60	H. Wade
Sui-tung	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tah-tung	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	O. De Longueville
Wing-po	800	3	100	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT, June 8, 1877.

Merchant Steamers.	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London
Ajax	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Benary	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Fleets Castle	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Glenfinlas	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Han Kwang	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Killarney	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Namoa	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Penguin	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Viking	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London

Merchant Sailing Vessels.	For Chefoo	For German barque	For British barque	For British barque	For British barque	For British barque	For British barque	For British barque	For British barque
E. C. Mutch	for Chefoo	for German barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque
Hadda	for Chefoo	for German barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque
Wm. Manson	for Chefoo	for German barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque
Woolhatch	for Chefoo	for German barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque	for British barque

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR, May 31, 1877.

Merchant Steamers.	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London	For London
*Ava	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
Chin-nd	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London
French	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London	for London

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Chinese	American	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese
Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese	Tai-yew	Chinese

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES. Corrected to Saturday, June 9, 1877. At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Pork.							
		Highest.	Lowest.						
		Cash.	Cash.						
Butcher Meat.									
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400							
" Ame. Sugar cured, . .	300	260							
" Foochow,	160	140							
Beef, aldoin and prime cut, .	cy.	160	140						
Beef Corned,	catty	150	140						
" Roast,		150	140						
" Soup,		100	90						
" Steak,		160	150						
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	60	50						
" Tongue, fresh, each		275	250						
" " corned,		320	300						
" Head,		600	500						
" Heart,		150	140						
" Hump, Salt,		110	100						
" Feet,		60	40						
" Kidneys,		60	50						
" Tail,		100	90						
" Liver,	catty	80	60						
" Tripe (undressed), catty		50	40						
Calves' Head and Feet, set		500	400						
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280							
" Chinese,		180	170						
" English,		360	340						
Mutton Chop,		190	180						
" Leg,		190	180						
" Shoulders,		140	130						
" Liver,		130	120						
Pigs' Chittlings,	catty	60	50						
" Feet,		100	90						
" Fry,		110	100						
" Head,		90	80						
" Heart,	each	60	50						
" Kidneys,		80	70						
" Liver,	lb.	100	80						
Pork, Chop,	catty	160	140						
" Corned,		130	120						
" Leg,		150	140						
" Fat or Lard,		110	100						
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set		340	320						
" Heart,	each	50	40						
" Kidneys,		80	70						
Sticking Pig,		1750	1000						
Veal,	catty	140	120						
Poultry.									
Capon,	catty	250	220						
Ducks,	catty	140	120						
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100	—						
" Duck,		100	—						
" Salt,		120	—						
Fowls,	catty	180	160						
Geese,		120	110						
Partridges,	each	350	300						
Phasants, Canton, . . .	pair	\$1.80	—						
Pigeons,	each	150	140						
Quail,		130	—						
Rabbits,		800	500						
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	700	655						
" Hen,		600	450						
Fish.									
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred		350	300						
Bream,	catty	70	60						
Codfish, Salt,	lb.	160	150						
Crabs,	catty	300	90						
Cuttle Fish,		100	80						
Dace,		90	70						
Eels, Congor,		80	70						
" Yellow,		120	—						
File Fish,		80	60						
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .		120	100						
" Small,		80	70						
Frog,		160	130						
Garoupa,		220	180						
Herrings,		100	80						
" smoked,	box	\$1.00	—						
Labrus,	catty	120	90						
Live Fish,		140	120						
LOBSTER,		130	120						
Mackerel,		120	100						
Mango Fish,		100	—						
Mullet,		80	70						
Parrot Fish,		130	100						
Perch,		90	80						
Pomfret,		140	130						
" Black,		100	90						
Prawns,		200	180						
Ray,		70	60						
Rock Fish,		90	80						
Salmon, Canton,		110	100						
Salt Fish,		120	100						
Shark, young,		70	60						
Shrimps,		100	90						
Skate,		250	200						
Snapper,		120	110						
Snake Fish,		160	—						
Soles, Fresh,		160	80						
Tench,		110	100						
Turtles, Small,		350	300						
White Bait,		80	60						
Vegetables.									
Asparagus,	tin	450	400						
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	100	80						
Beans, sprout,		30	20						
" Broad,		70	60						
" French from Macao, . .		50	40						
" Long,		30	20						
Beet Root,	each	30	—						
Bitter Squash,	catty	20	—						
Brassica,		30	—						
Cabbage, Common, . . .		30	—						
" Hongkong,	each	60	—						
" Turnip, Boil each		40	—						
" red for pickling, . . .		50	40						
Carrots, Salt,	catty	25	—						
Carrots, Fresh, English	catty	40	30						
Chicory, Chinese,		80	—						
Celery, English,		100	—						
Corn,	each	30	—						
Indian Corn,	each	20	—						
Curry Stuff, English, .	catty	40	30						
Egg Plant,		30	20						
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . .		40	30						
Ginger,		30	20						
Greens, White,		10	—						
" Winter course,		20	15						
" Horse Radiah," S'hal, .		300	250						
Lettuce, Chinese,		30	20						
" English,	head	10	—						
Mint,	bunch	15	10						
Mushroom, dried, . . .	catty	750	650						
Onions, Bombay,		60	50						
" Green,		30	20						
Parsley, Chinese,		80	60						
" English,	bunch	10	5						
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	30	20						
" Californian,		30	25						
" Sweet,		12	10						
Pumpkins,		20	15						
Radishes,	doz.	30	20						
Sallions,	catty	25	20						
Shalots,		35	30						
Sesamum,		120	100						
Spinach,		30	20						
" Common,		25	20						
Squash, bottle,		20	—						
Taro (U Tau),		20	—						
Tomatoes,		80	50						
Turnips, Salt,		20	15						
" Chinese,	catty	15	10						
Vegetable Marrow, . . .		20	—						
Water Lily Roots,		60	50						
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10						
Yams,	catty	20	15						
Fruits.									
Aleurites,	catty	60	60						
Apples, Rose,		100	—						
" Californian,		250	—						
Bananas, fragrant Puntl,		30	25						
Chestnuts, old,		120	—						
Cocoanuts,	each	60	50						
Currants,	bottle	400	350						
" " " " " " " "	lb.	300	160						
Dates,	bottle	500	400						
Figs, Dried,		500	400						
Ground Nuts,	catty	40	30						
Lemons,		150	140						
" Green,		100	90						
Lichees, Dried,		200	180						
" Green,		50	40						
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .		500	400						
Mangoes, Manila,	each	120	—						
" Anam,		50	30						
" Canton, green, catty		70	—						
Mangosteens,	each	20	—						
Musk Melons,		40	—						
Olives, green, Puntl, . .	catty	60	—						
Oranges, (Coole) Chang, .		120	110						
" (Mand.) coole,		200	—						
Papaw,		150	130						
Peaches, Sweet,		100	80						
Pears, Nanking,		140	120						
" Puntl,		50	40						
Pine-apples, Puntl, . . .	each	60	50						
Plantains, common, . . .	catty	30	20						
" fragrant,		40	30						
Plums, Dark-red,		50	40						
" Yellow,		40	30						
" Green,		40	30						
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250						
Pumelos or Shaddock, Canton, ea.		100	80						
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	750	600						
" " " " " " " "	lb.	200	150						
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-wo, catty		70	50						
Sugar Cane,	stick	50	30						
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50						
Walnuts,		110	100						
Water Cheanuts, Canton, .		60	50						
Miscellaneous.									
Allspice, Chinese,	bottle	200	—						
" English,		750	500						
Barley,	picul	1600	1500						
Bran,	picul	1800	1400						
Butter,	lb.	600	500						
Candied Orange Peel, . .	bottle	750	700						
" Lemon,		750	700						
Capers,		250	220						
Charcoal,	picul	1080							